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EXAMINER	
WRIGHT, INGRID D	

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2835	

DATE MAILED: 10/06/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/627,083	MUCH ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Ingrid Wright	2835	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *24 July 2003*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-32* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-32* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date *11/3/03*.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☒ Other: *4 Attachments*

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claim 18,22,23,25-27 & 30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Ohara et al. US 5485176. Note: See attached fig. 7 of Ohara et al. for elements representing claimed limitations in the instant application.

With respect to claim 18, Ohara et al teaches system or memory cartridge comprising a memory unit (86) and a housing (101) having a first side and a second side; (b) a memory unit (86) in the housing (101) (see, col. 1, line 76 of Ohara et al.), wherein the memory unit stores (86) a plurality of data sets for different print media (see, col. 5, lines 1-13 of Ohara et al.); (c) a selector (111) coupled to the housing (101), wherein the selector (111) is adapted to select at least one of the data sets; and (d) an edge connector (88) electrically coupled to the memory unit (86) and indicia (see, col. see, col. 1, lines 67 & col. 2, lines 1-9 of Ohara et al.). Note: Although not shown, connector (88) and memory unit (86) of the embodiment of fig. 2 can be utilized in the system (100), of the embodiment of fig. 7.

With respect to claim 22, Ohara et al. teaches wherein the memory nit (86) is a single read only memory (ROM) chip.

With respect to claim 23, in regards to all the limitations of claim 18 above, Ohara et al. teaches the system (100) and teaches an illumination source (inherent in touch panels) inside of the housing (101) and a touch panel (106), having a transparent surface.

With respect to claim 25, Ohara et al. teaches a kit (100) (see, Abstract of Ohara et al.) comprising: (a) a housing (101), having a first side and a second side, (ii) a memory unit (86) in the housing (101), wherein the memory unit (86) stores a plurality of data sets for different print media (see, col. 5, lines 1-13 of Ohara et al.), (iii) a selector (111) and an additional selector (108) coupled to the housing (101), wherein the selector (111) is adapted to select at least one of the data sets, and (iv) an edge connector (88) electrically coupled to the memory unit (86); and (b) the different print media (see, col. 5, lines 1-13 of Ohara et al.).

With respect to claim 26, Ohara et al. teaches wherein the different print media are different printed sheets (see, col. 5, lines 1-13 of Ohara et al).

With respect to claim 27, Ohara et al. teaches an electronic position location system (see, col. 7, lines 2-19 of Ohara et al.) coupled to the memory unit (86); (c) a stylus (103); and (d) a housing (101) comprising a surface (see, top surface of touch panel (106)), wherein the electronic position location system (see, col. 7, lines 2-19 of Ohara et al.) is capable of determining a location of the stylus over the surface.

With respect to claim 30, Ohara et al. teaches wherein the housing (101) is in the form of a platform (see, top surface of touch panel (106) of housing (101)).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-6,8,10-15,17,20,21 & 24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ohara et al. US 5485176 in view of Shkolnikov US 7002553 B2. Note: See attached fig. 7 of Ohara et al. & fig. 5C & 6A-6D (on one page) of Shkolnikov for elements representing claimed limitations in the instant application.

With respect to claim 1, Ohara et al. teaches a system or memory cartridge (100) comprising: (a) a housing (101); (b) wherein a memory unit (86) integrated directly into a book located in the top cover of a housing (101) (see, col. 1, lines 67 & col. 2, lines 1-9 of Ohara et al.), wherein the memory unit (86) stores a plurality of data sets; (c) an edge connector (88) electrically coupled to the memory unit (86); (d) a selector (111) and an additional selector (108) coupled to the housing (101), wherein the selector (111) is adapted to select at least one of the data sets (col. 5, lines 1-13 of Ohara et al.), but is silent specifically as to a locking member for locking the selector.

Shkolnikov teaches a plurality of selectors (216) (see, col. 8, lines 45-55 of Shkolnikov), with a locking member.

Although, the locking member is not stated directly, it appears obvious in view of the fact that the selector must maintain selected location in order to operate.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize the selector & lock of Shkolnikov, in the invention of Ohara et al., in order to provide an alternate equivalent selecting means (variable), for a user to make selections, in an audio system.

With respect to claim 2, Ohara et al. teaches wherein the memory unit (86) comprises a read only memory (ROM) chip.

With respect to claim 3, Ohara et al. as modified Shkolnikov, teaches a selector (111) mounted on a top surface of housing (101) and a dial (216) (see, col. 8, line 49 of Shkolnikov).

With respect to claim 4, Ohara et al. as modified by Shkolnikov, teaches an edge connector (88), and a locking member for a selector (216). Although, the locking member is not stated directly, it appears obvious in view of the fact that the selector must maintain selected location in order to operate.

With respect to claim 5, Ohara et al. teaches a housing (10) and a connector (88) and an additional housing (see, housing of (400)), within a recess.

With respect to claim 6, Ohara et al. as modified Shkolnikov, teaches a structurally encoded system coupled to selector (111) (see, col. 2, lines 1-9 of Ohara et al.) and additionally teaches a dial or wheel (see, col. 8, lines 45-55 of Shkolnikov).

With respect to claim 8, Ohara et al. as modified by Shkolnikov, teaches a memory unit (86) and an additional memory unit (408), having a first side and a second side, a selector (111) and a (screen of

(106)) acting as a window and a plurality of selectors, including a dial (see, col. 8, lines 45-55 of Shkolnikov).

With respect to claim 10, Ohara et al. as modified by Shkolnikov, wherein the plurality of data sets comprises a plurality of data sets for audio (see, col. 2, lines 1-9 of Ohara et al.), for respectively a user's book.

With respect to claim 11, Ohara et al. teaches wherein the plurality of data sets comprises a plurality of data sets for audio for respectively different sheets (see, col. 3, lines 36-41 of Ohara et al.).

With respect to claim 12, Ohara et al. teachers a kit (100) comprising (i) a housing (101) and (ii) a memory unit (86) in the housing (101), wherein the memory unit (86) stores a plurality of data sets for different print media (see, col. 5, lines 1-13 of Smith et al.), (iii) an edge connector (88) electrically coupled to the memory unit (86), (iv) a selector (111) coupled to the housing (101), wherein the selector (111) is adapted to select at least one of the data sets, and (b) the different print media, but is silent specifically as to a locking a selector.

Shkolnikov teaches a plurality of selectors (see, col. 8, lines 45-55 of Shkolnikov), with a locking member. Although, the locking member is not stated directly, it appears obvious in view of the fact that the selector must maintain selected location in order to operate.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize the selector and locking member of Shkolnikov, in the invention of Ohara et al., in order to provide in order to provide an alternate equivalent selecting means for an audio system.

With respect to claim 13, Ohara et al. as modified by Shkolnikov, teaches wherein the memory unit (88) comprises a read only memory, and the different print media (see, col. 5, lines 1-13 of Ohara et al.).

With respect to claim 14, Ohara et al. as modified by Shkolnikov, teaches (a) the memory unit (86) and (b) an electronic position location system (see, col. 7, lines 2-19 of Ohara et al.) coupled to the memory unit (86); (c) a stylus (103); and (d) a housing (101) comprising a surface wherein the electrographic position location system (6) is capable of determining a location of the stylus (103) and additionally a memory cartridge (408), comprising a plurality of data sets, for a system, which displays audio content for a book.

With respect to claim 15, Ohara et al. teaches wherein the electrographic position location system (6) (see, col. 7, lines 2-19 of Ohara et al.) includes a receiver and an antenna located on the top & left side of the book (see, col. 4, lines 51-52 of Ohara et al.) and a stylus (103).

As to the location of the receiver an antenna, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to place the receiver and antenna in any location based upon space and cost of manufacture, for the electronic device.

With respect to claim 17, Ohara et al. teaches wherein the housing of the electrographic position location (see, col. 7, lines 2-19 of Ohara et al.) is in the form of a platform (used under the flat surface of the touch panel (106)).

With respect to claim 20, in regards to all the limitations of claim 18 above, Ohara et al., but is silent specifically as to a locking the selector.

Shkolnikov, teaches the system (100) of fig. 7, which can comprise a connector (88) for a memory unit (86) and a locking member for a selector (216). Although, the locking member is not stated directly, it appears obvious in view of the fact that the selector must maintain selected location in order to operate.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize the selector & lock of Shkolnikov, in the invention of Ohara et al., in order to provide an alternate equivalent selecting means (variable), for a user to make selections, in an audio system.

With respect to claim 21, Ohara et al. as modified by Shkolnikov, teaches the edge connector (88) is disposed in a recess (inherent) of a book located in the housing (101).

With respect to claim 24, Ohara et al., teaches the illuminating source (inherent in touch panels) and a wheel (111).

3. Claims 28 & 29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ohara et al. US 5485176.

With respect to claim 28, Ohara et al. teaches wherein the electronic position location system (see, col. 7, lines 2-19 of Ohara et al.) includes a receiver and an antenna located on the top & left side of the book (see, col. 4, lines 51-52 of Ohara et al.) and a stylus (103).

As to the location of the receiving antenna, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to place the receiver and antenna in any location based upon space and cost of manufacture of the electronic device.

With respect to claim 29, Ohara et al. teaches an electrographic position location system (6) (see, col. 7, lines 2-19 of Ohara et al.) and an antenna located on the top & left side of the book (see, col. 4, lines 51-52 of Ohara et al.), located within a housing (102). The side surfaces form a flat or platform surface.

As to the location of the antenna, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to place the antenna in any location based upon space and cost of manufacture of the electronic device.

4. Claim 7 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ohara et al. US 5485176, in view Shkolnikov US 7002553 B2, further in view of Chou US 6236002 B1. Note: See attached fig. 4 of Chou for elements representing claimed limitations in the instant application.

With respect to claim 7, in regards to all the limitations of claim 1 & 6 above, Ohara et al. as modified by Skolnikov, teaches structurally coded system, but is silent specifically as to a plurality of conductors being movable with the plurality of movable fingers.

Chou teaches a structurally coded system (see, Abstract of Chou) comprising, a rotary dial (6) and movable fingers (22), for providing expansion keys without expanding the volume of a keyboard.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize the structurally coded system of Chou, in the invention of Ohara et al., Shkolnikov, in order to providing expansion keys for the kit of Ohara et al., as modified by Shkolnikov.

5. Claim 16 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ohara et al. US 5485176, in view of Shkolnikov US 7002553 B2, further in view of Conroy US et al. US 5686705.

With respect to claim 16, in regards to all the limitations of claim 1 & 14 above, Ohara et al. as modified by Shkolnikov, teaches an electrographic position location system (see, col. 7, lines 2-19 of Ohara et al.), but is silent specifically as to a housing is in the form of a globe.

Conroy et al. teaches an electrographic sensor (see, Abstact of Conroy et al.), having a housing (603) formed in the shape of a globe (see, col. 18, lines 31-52 of Ohara et al.) for determining a position of a selected position via a stylus (116).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize the electrographic sensor as taught by Conroy et al., in the invention of Ohara et al. as modified by Shkolnikov, in order to provide an alternate equivalent method of determining a position via a user input device.

6. Claims 9 & 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ohara et al. US 5485176 in view of Shkolnikov US 7002553 B2, further in view of Linstromberg US 4619221.

With respect to claim 9, in regards to all the limitations of claim 1 above, Ohara et al. teaches wherein memory unit (86) and a structurally encoded system coupled to a selector (111), and wherein the structural encoded selector (111) and indicia for accessing data set information (see, col. 2, lines 1-9 of Ohara et al., wherein at least one indicium of the plurality of indicia and is shown on a page of a book and

teaches a window (see, transparent screen of touch panel (106)), but is silent specifically as to a wheel showing indicia through a window.

Linstromberg teaches a dial selector (see, fig. 4 of Linstromberg), comprising a wheel (62), which shows indicia through a window (see, Abstract of Linstromberg).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize the selector of Linstromberg, in the invention of Ohara et al. as modified by Shkolnikov, in order to provide a visual indication of a user's choice of selection.

With respect to claim 19, in regards to all the limitations of claim 18 above, Ohara et al. as modified by & Shknolnikov, teaches a selector (111), for selecting data sets and indicia (see, col. 1, line 67 & col. 2, lines 1-89 of Ohara et al.) and a dial and a wheel (see, col. 8, lines 45-55 of Shkolnikov), but is silent specifically as to a wheel showing indicia through a window.

Linstromberg teaches a dial selector, comprising a wheel (62), which shows indicia through a window (see, Abstract of Linstromberg).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize the selector of Linstromberg, in the invention of Ohara et al. as modified by Shkolnikov, in order to provide a visual indication of a user's choice of selection.

7. Claims 31 & 32 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ohara et al. US 5485176 in view of Shkolnikov US 7002553 B2, further in view of Song US 20030116620 & Linstromberg US 4619221.

With respect to claim 31, Ohara et al. teaches a system or a memory cartridge (100) comprising: (a) a housing (101) having a first side and a second side; (b) a monitor (see, screen of touch panel (106)), functioning as a window at the first side of the housing (101); (c) a memory unit (86) in the housing (101) (see, col. 1, lines 67 & col. 2, lines 1-9 of Ohara et al.), wherein the memory unit (86) stores a plurality of data sets for different print media (see, col. 5, lines 1-13 of Ohara et al.); (d) an edge connector (88) electrically coupled to the memory unit (86); a selector (111) and an additional selector (108), wherein the selector (111) has a plurality of indicia for structurally coded surface, an illumination source (inherent in touch panels), and a window (see, screen of touch panel (106)), but is silent as to a wheel adapted to select at least one of the data sets and showing indicia through a window, a locking member for locking the selector.

Additionally, Song teaches a memory cartridge (408), comprising a plurality of data sets, for a system, which displays audio content for pages of books (see, Abstract of Song).
It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide a user an enhanced entertainment or audio system containing a plurality of books.

Shkolnikov teaches a plurality of selectors, including a selector in the form of a dial (see, col. 8, lines 45-55 of Shkolnikov) and a locking member for the selector. Although, the locking member is not stated directly, it appears obvious in view of the fact that the selector must maintain selected location in order to operate.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize the selector of Shkolnikov, over the selector of Ohara et al., as modified by Song, in order to provide an alternate equivalent means of a user input device.

Linstromberg teaches a dial selector, comprising a wheel (62), which shows indicia through a window (see, Abstract of Linstromberg).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize the selector and wheel of Linstromberg, in the invention of Ohara et al. as modified by Song & Shkolnikov, in order to provide a visual indication of a user's choice of selection.

With respect to claim 32, Song teaches different print media are different books.

Conclusion

9. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure: US Gresser et al. US 6167233 shows the general state of the art regarding memory cartridges.

10. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Ingrid Wright whose telephone number is (571)272-8392. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F.

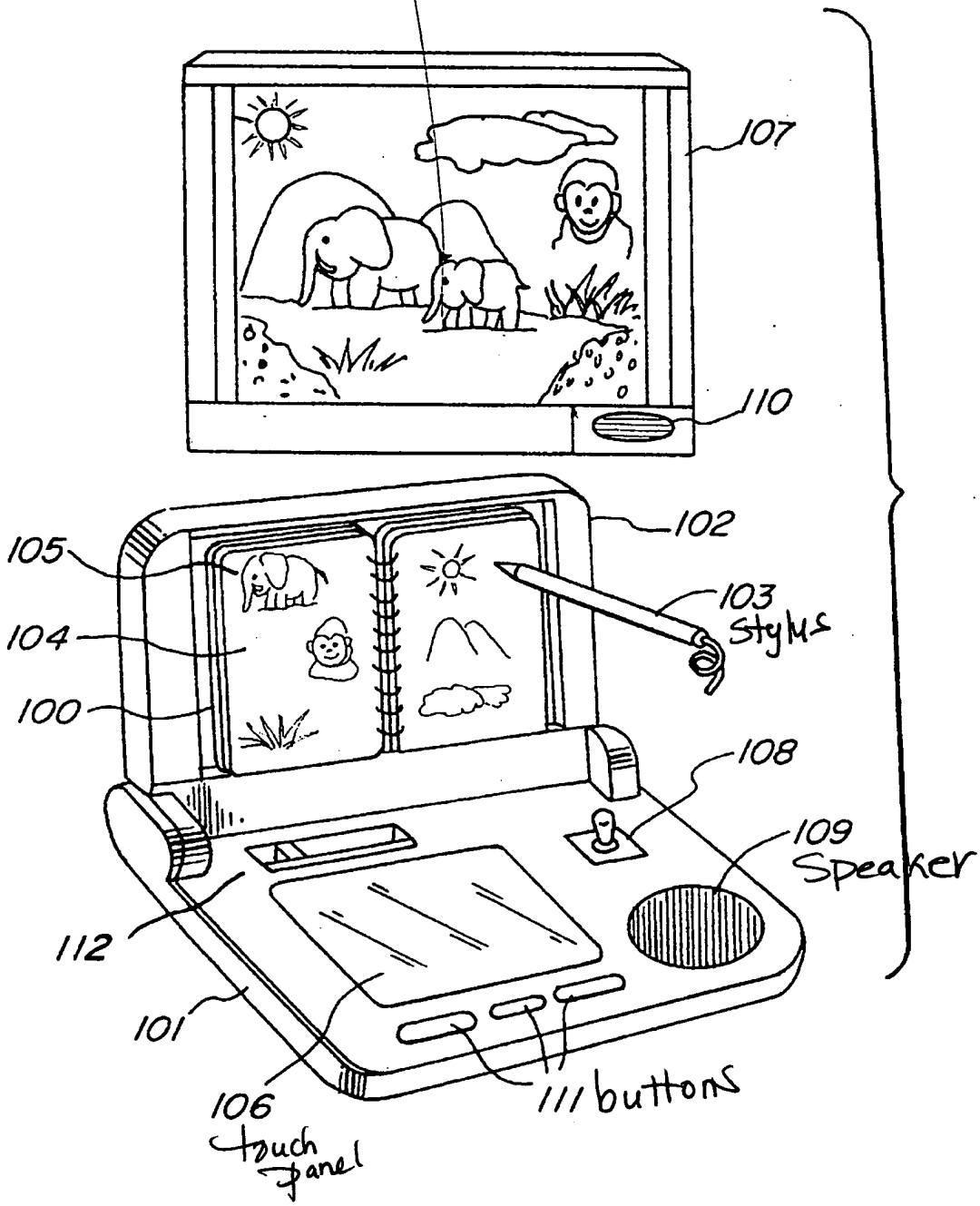
If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Lynn Feild can be reached on (571)272-2800, ext 35. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

IDW

LYNN FEILD
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER

FIG. 7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102
105
103
Stylus
104
100
108
109
Speaker
112
101
106
touch panel
111 buttons

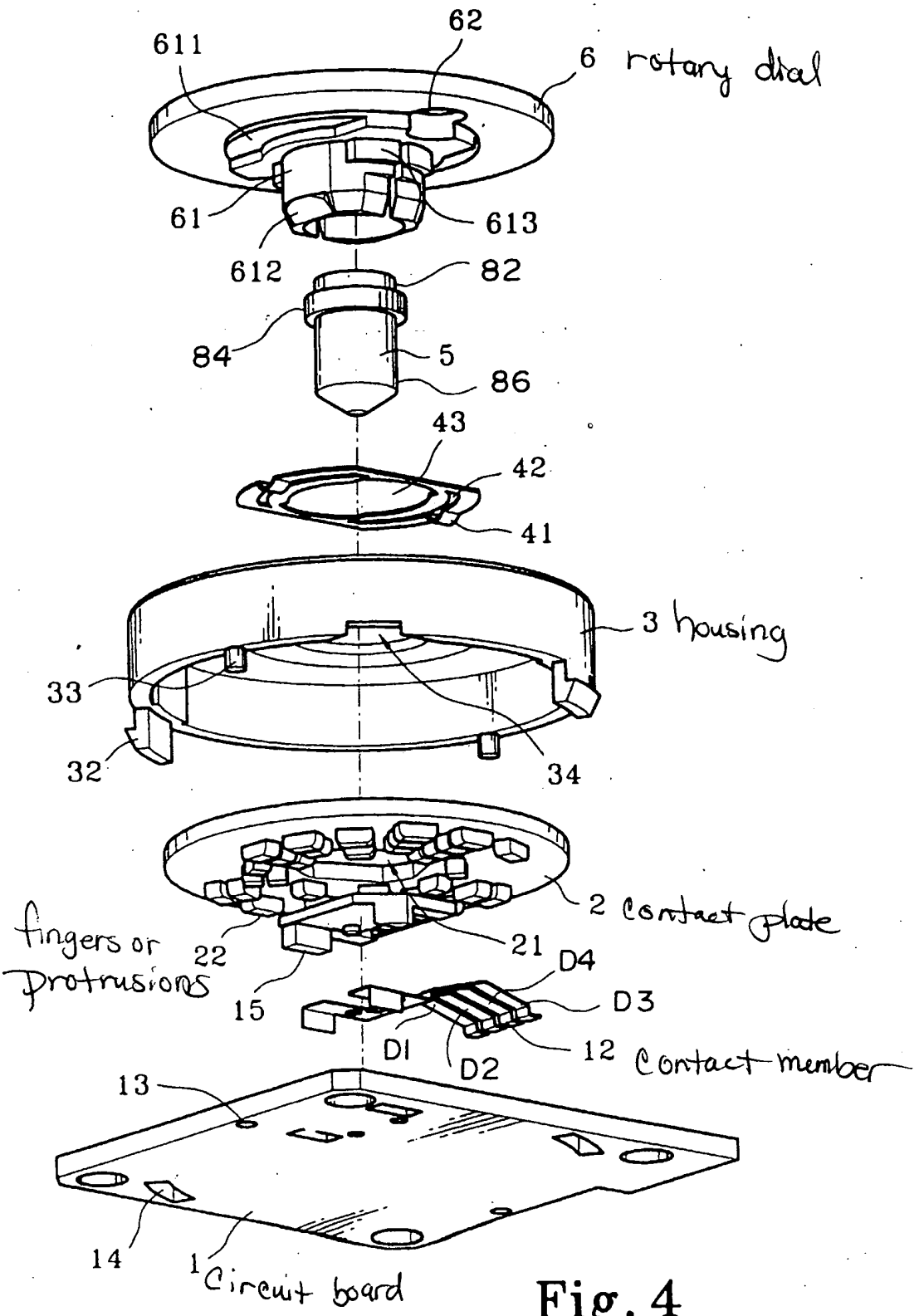
62
611
6 rotary dial
61
613
612
82
84
5
86
43
42
41
3 housing
33
32
34
2 contact plate
fingers or protrusions
22
21
D4
D3
15
D1
D2
12 Contact member
13
14
1 Circuit board

Fig. 4

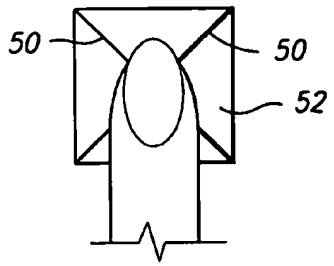

Fig. 5A

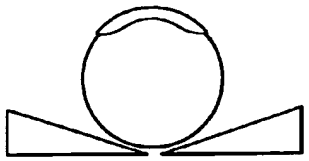

Fig. 5B

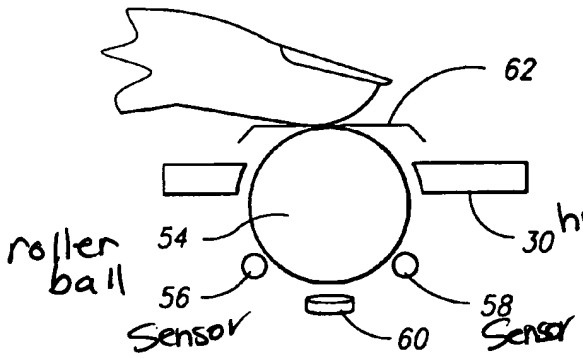

Fig. 5C

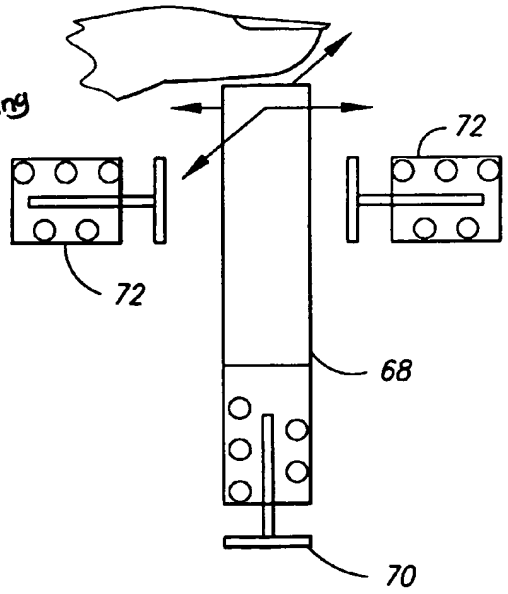

Fig. 5E

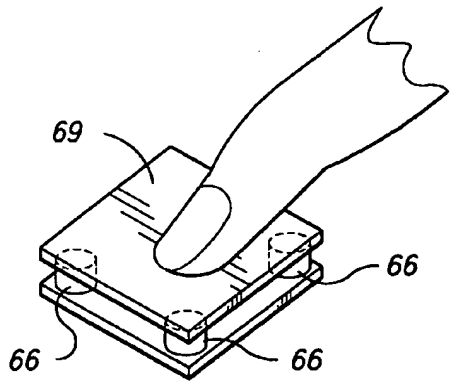

Fig. 5D

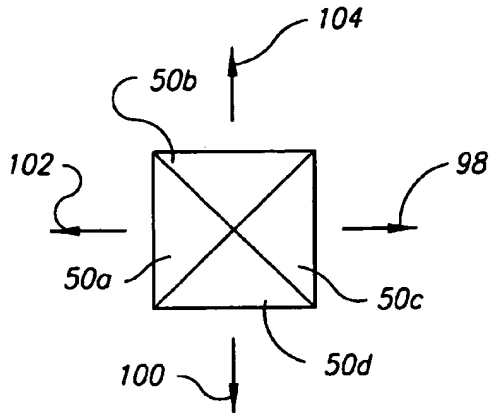

Fig. 6A

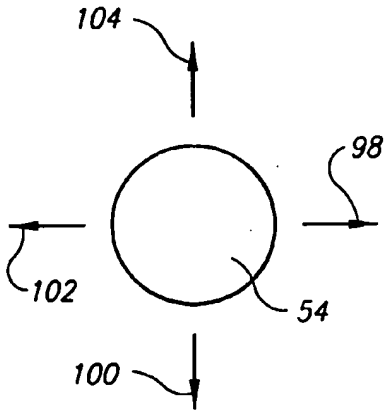

Fig. 6B

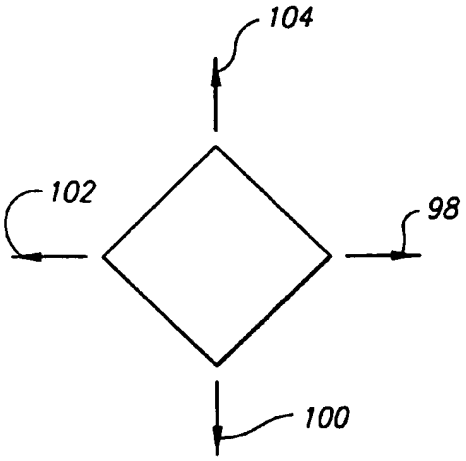

Fig.6C

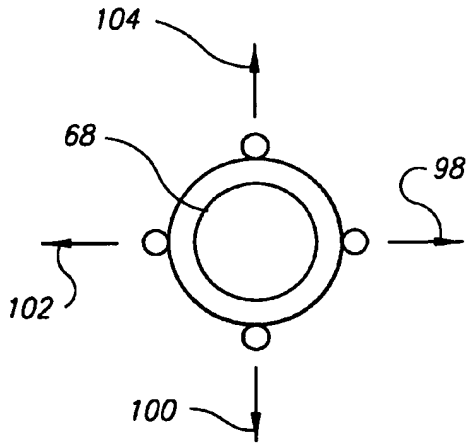

Fig. 6D